then made to the world, producted by the Courseaden that nonmasted them, announced to all manning, that no slaveholder is fit to fill the tirst and second effects in this government. It is a solemn declaration is it not true, sir? Has it not been made? In it not the issue before you, my countrymen? Reat them if you can at the ballot bex. Go through the forms of the election requisity under the standard of the Union. March to its muste in peace and quiet. Be everything that the constitution commands you to do. Follow that flag to victory and trumpth if you can. No faint hearted man belongs to our corps. I go for the Union of my country as my forefattless gave it to me. I want no mongred Union but that with it founded upon the constitution of the country (Loud and protecauted obsers). But Mr. Fillmere, in his Abbany species, made shortly a ter his arrival is time country, has pictored torth the calamity that has to be But then a sot all, sir. We see a political party presenting wantidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency selected fee the 17st time from the free States alone, with the arow-ed purpose of electing their candidates by the sufrages of ane part of the Union culy, to ruis over the whole Culted

Mark this remark. Mr. Flümore is not a man tha

Mark this remark. Mr. Filimore is not a man that wouldy speaks at random. He is a cool, calculating man from the Western part of New York, about which you amo a something. He goes on—

Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure cas have enfously reflected on the consequences which must inevitably follow in case of success? (Cheers, Can they have the maintess or folly to believe that our Southern brethern would submit to be governed by such a chief magistrate (Cheers.) Would be be required to follow the rule presented by those who selected him, in making his appointments if a man living South of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy to be Prosident or Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter as one of his Gabinet council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, it collect the revenue or administer the laws of the United States? It soft when new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for other? These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them this; it is only necessary to turn the Sabina upon themselves. Suppose that the South, when he will be supposed to the president and the second having only have only sinveholders for President and Vice President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages, rule over us at the North, do you think we would submit to Mr. No, not for a moment. (Applause.)

I say amen to them. "No, not for a moment"—I say amen to that again —

And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less fealous of their vigitor. (Fremendous cheering.) If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And, therefore, you must see that it has sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric. reared by our forefathers, or mented by their blood and bequeathed to us as a priceless subcriting.

con of this beautiful fabric, rearred by our forefathers, camented by their blood and bequeathed to us as a priceless abbritance.

I say amen to every word of that. Will you not say say is there a man that says now 10 you mean to say that no man south of Mason and Dixon's line is worthy to preside over the country? I am for the South, and though the say that no man south of Mason and Dixon's line is worthy to preside over the country? I am for the South, and though evil or good report, I shall keep by her—(cheers)—and never shall a word escape my lips that shall indicate a censent to make her the creature of any fanatical crew, as that pronunciamento does. (Cheers)—believe the spirit of our fathers is here yet. It only wants to be united. We will await to result, and if the dark day comes, and the election unfortunately result in the choice of the candidates of the black republican party. I declare to you, my friends, that I shall look upon the government of this country as gone; gone, and not worthy of preservation. (Loud cheers.) Because, it is a more specific that is a more specific to the that I hold equal rights with the people of the other section of the Union and when the time comes to decide that, I am put under the law, and deemed unworthy of public confidence. I hope for the best; I am sore that we are going to triumph Let us helds the flag of deflance, and go boidly to work, and our victory is certain. This little Spartan hand is growing, growing, growing and will grow till we give them a rouser from which they will nover recover. I used to talk, some time since, toglovens, but I talk now to hunoreds. (Theers.) God bless the good work. The men who have been to work, and through whose instrumentality this great change has been wronght, deserve the thanks of sil. I came back after a comprantively bris' absence, and, I must conless that I felt not a streamentality this great change has been wronght, deserve the thanks of sil. I came back after a comprantively bris' absence, and, I must conless that I fe

and, For awhile he seemed to disregard the calls, and nad gotten nearly as far as the door, on his way out; out the calls for "Wise, "Wise," came still transfering from every part of the hall, and he at length yielded. He took his position at a remote pent from the platform, rendering it somewhat difficult for the reporter to hear some remarks at the close of his sontences. After the applause had subdiced, he said—Mr. President, if this was no ordinary political canves—If we were not standing upon the very brick of the most trrible of revolutions—If I was not training the position that it was no ordinary political canves—If we were not standing upon the very brick of the most trrible of revolutions—If I was not training to myself, but officially bound by a judicial outh—I would be myself, but officially bound by a judicial outh—I would be myself, but officially bound by a judicial outh—I would be myself, but officially bound by a judicial outh—I would be myself, but officially bound by a judicial outh—I would be required to myself, but officially bound by a judicial outh—I would be received to the continue of the myself, but officially bound by a judicial outh—I would be received to the continue of the myself, but fray to you, that as the chief magnetizate of this state, i do not feel that I am a micromate comming events, which can their shadow before them. None of the old insure distribution is the myself but fray to you, that as the chief magnetizate of this state, i do not feel that I am a micromate of the state of the said will be presented. You have heard of that part time which has treat men's acute. Times are coming, and are made to feel and the most of the myself of the propie and you may hot see the dangers around the made of the myself of the propie and you may hot see the dangers around the made of the myself of the mysel whose dever delane the gentlem who is right or who is struct. North or Such, or which is the actainst at the other? Sir, if Mr. A. or B. should knock me down or spile my face. I would as soon deban with him the quasition who began the quarter? If you are me whither the North is assenting the gonth or rice source, i this you there is one piece of inserent equalment that bean the record of evidence out of sight. I would not give one piece of the read of sight. I would not give one piece of the read of sight. I would not give one piece of the read of the men. A vary of twelve men are switch to fry the Landwheller A assented B, or B assented A. There are to windence present, if you phase but the parties the meeters they are shown in the cash cher on the highway; and from their own storms you learn that the subject maker or the contravary; as a rices of property—a basis with or anything one—whom is owned and powersed by the one, and while the other demands to take away. Now, independent of all positive proof, which of the two, is like name of the case, was to on the assentant—his who had the thing, or me who had it no by The post-senior had only to remain at reace in order to continue be quite powerson. The account had to be blue who had not then posterior and vian entred to take it away from him was lawfully held it. Well, now, so it is with the Nurth and the rount he who had not be not the account had to be blue who had not the posterior and vian entred to take it away from him was lawfully held. It was a posterior which is fortilise by a quarrappet ter of lawe—federal constitution and federal activities, State constitution and federal activities, it is not to be be assented to be left in quarrappet of the property. Which, it has not not be easier to be left in quarrappet and objected; and this property six those right the North to be the assentant whose and other mode of success but aggress in Whit among wise and lives men ought to be the assentant whose and other mode of success but aggress in Whit among wise an

Virginia, which impose fine and imprisonment for the offence of speaking, writing or publishing matter tending to impair the value of property in slaves. Braw up the indictment—summon a vesire—read the statutes—introduce the offensive Wilmot proviso speech made years ago in Powhattan, I believe, and his speech made years ago in Powhattan, I believe, and his speech made by years ago in Powhattan, I believe, and his speech made were a few weeks ago in the African church, a fit restrum for its black republicanism. Give both it evidence to prove his confensit as and the quo entire of gail to innocunce; and if he could not be convicted, it would be occased by would avail himself of some technical and formal de fonce. (Enthusiastic cheers.) I ispeak more as a citizen—more as a six-cholder—more as a southern man, feeling deeply on this subject, that as one learned in the technicalities of the law, when I say, that if he has not violated the letter, he has violated the whole sprit of the laws for the protection of slave broperty. (Load cheers.) He has furnished arguments and rulping cries to the New York Henath and Tribune; and he has raised a black flag in our very midst. A speech like this—action to heaven against one who ought to have let his right hand forget its entning, and his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth before he uttervitients to the learth and home of the mother who done him. The mendous cheers.) Rousing at the call of the State, now when every loyal sprits pranting for the public good—when the bravest hands are ruited to strike for Virginia, it meanly lurking in our midst, one be found, alice to his trust, his honor and his home, who spring ranctions, human and divine, betraps his country and his culprit for the great example, which will restore a criter and retreated the laws. (Enthusiastic cheers.) The week of traitors is the traitor to his native family. The work of maintime who has a sense. According to the pointime, but more than become the promote the home of the sky.

I love the Union of the

the your must that you will not bear disnoner, that you will not submit to be subduced that you will not submit to be subduced that you will not submit to be degraded by being provincialized. (Inthusiashe applance) Convince them of this and your property is rate, pear peace is said, your country is said. (Cheers) Row will you convince them I am waiting for your orders. (Loud cheers. I want you will not a green of the peace of free deal for what you will do. If Bucharan to elect. of free deal of the United States there will be no aggreened upon as by the government, and you will do see the peace. So this under your own vine and figure, and all will remain be not not only to go on and keep the peace. So this under your own vine and figure, and all will remain before on an exceed the peace of the lines for the lines are considered. If Bucharan is not to be cleated, find the lines we shall have a wealth of the lines republican candidate a lected? If Bucharan is not to be decided and principles—for I take great peaceins in testifying to his best a good man, though on the subject of sheery an abolitional, as I know him to be from nearly eleven years retribe with him in Congress—I say Goo great that we not sught in this race. He will serve to distract and divide neighbor from neighbor in the Soath, and to fosse the the subject of him. (Loud cheers.) It will sorve to keep off some gook mer and divide them from the democracy, though I am goad to see that the heat of them are beganing to conceed that democracy is the only hope of an extraction of him. (Loud cheers.) It will sorve to keep off some gook mer and divide them from the democracy into to conceed that that is a wrong. Fremont is nothing, (theers.) He is well that he had the figure of the black republicanism, the bearer of the black republicanism, the bearer of the black and (theres.) He is seen than nothing in my estimated what is presented by the President of the United Scates and the way shall preport you invaded with impunity Yes, you will find the black fag

and Washington streets, for the purposs of laying or establishing a railroad therein, and from digging up, or subverting the soil, or doing any other act, in these streets, tending to incumber them, or to prevent the free and common? "The december them, or to prevent the free and the streets of the soil of the streets of the soil of the streets of the soil of the streets and the polarities are the ownership is wholly vested in the corporation at the city. They are that the Corporation had power to make the grant in question, and that it was correctly made; and they state in a supplemental answer that "they actually commenced the construction of the proposed relifiend, prior to the sith of april, 1834, and that before that cay the said road was in part actually common cornell," and that on, that day the Legislature of the Raid part of the said of

lie character. That would of course be no infringement of private rights; and the rights of the people in their collective capacity are generally subject to legislative control. It, therefore, the resolutions in question, exceeded the power conferred upon the city Legislature in authorizing the construction of the proposed railway at all, or in creating or conferring upon private individuals a franchise which would constitute a monipoly in the public streets, and which would in effect violate a general protection of travellers, or in restricting the Common Council in their power to registate the streets, or in authorizing the creation of a public nuisance irrespective of its effects upon the rights of private individuals, or if the Common Council, in making the grant, assumed executive or administrative powers which have near reasons at the consumeration of the resolutions would interfere with the power conferred upon the Mayor, to themse carriages, all these being, as was train and by the counsel for the defendants, "objections with which no private individual has any concern, and or which the State alone can complain," were effectually released by the confirmatory statute, and which, so far as it relates to these ms ters, the *same learned counsel very properly denominated "a peace act." The remaining objection is as i view it, of a much more formidable character. It is that there alleged resolutions were never adouted by the Common Council; that they were never leasily passed that they be defended as a simple regulation of the streets, revocable at any time, or as a grant of a franchise, it is still a legislative act. The detegration of legislative capacity, I do not entertain action of the streets, revocable at any time, or as agant of a franchise, it is still a legislative act. doubt. Whether it is considered as a simple regulation of the streets, revocable at any time, or as
grant of a franchise, it is still a fragilative act.
The delegation of legislative power to the Common Countil is in sporral terms. It is limited, of course, by the
constitution and laws of the State, but netaber restricts
it in the particular which I am considering. As the estune gives no definition of the term it must be understood
and interpreted according to its ordinary significative.
The practice of the constituting power may always
beconsidered, and should have controlling weight in the interpretation of its own language. Now, it has ever been
the practice of our Legislature to confer franchises, and
even to convey lands to individuals, by legislative and.
If a principle like this needs confirmation it has it is the
case of Fietcher vs. Pock. (6th Granch, 157), which exacities by the defendant's counsel. I do not make that it
was decided other wise by our Court of Appeals in the
case of the Feople vs. surrevant. It is difficult to say
how has the Court intended to go in that case. The only
point necessarily decided was, that if I have processing
of the Common Courcil purporting to authorize the construction and use of railways, were legislative acts,
they were not so far exempt from indicht interference
that an injunction restraining legislative action was void.
or could be railey simegarded. That was enough for the
determination of that case, and whatever eize was said
in the opinion of the learned duge was an offer dichus,
and no doubt would be so considered by him in
any subsequent case. The Common Council in the perlife and 1850 consisted of a Board of Aldermen and
assettled the legislative power of the Corporation. There
could be no act of the Common Council in the oring of french the procedure, when is conincome, constitute the board for all purposes of
action, and when powers are to be exercised.

New, as as acting body, the common Council or 1852 was
the the common Council or 1852

NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1856.

***STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE one Common Council, and were not, therefore, as any characterized by what they are, and the procession of the Common Council would not reach them. In this point of view it is unnecessary to consider the question discussed at the bar—whether a mility irom inherent defects can be confirmed by an act of the Legislature or, another question, Whether the Legislature, having devolved the power of regulating the streets upon the Common Council, can resume it without the overzet of time first role, legislature or another question, whether the Legislature, having devolved the power of regulating the streets upon the Common Council, can resume it without the overzet of time the power of regulating the streets are all the proposed and the plaintiffs would clearly austian a serious special injury whether would produce a public nuisance, and if so, once pecular to itemsetives—by the noxious procedure. Jagree to what appears to be the predominant judicial sentiment in this State, that an authorized railroad in a city is not a public nuisance. When the principal art is anctioned, that legalizes the temporary observation to the public caused by the prosecution of the appropriate work, and wound prevent any offectual action by individuals to account of any consequential injury—almost in work, and wound prevent and spicial control of the public caused by the prosecution of the appropriate without the regulatic authority, when the otstruction, at least in removing the payment and laying the rails would be unjustifiable, and as they would more array by consulerable, they would amount to a public not sance. If the injury would be confined to ravellers, (and by that tern I intend to lecide all who merely possible or even probable. Thus if one threatens to dig a pit or deposit a log in the highway, an individual cannot obtain an injunction to prevent the outsance to confide a proposition of the biguity and individual cannot obtain an injunction to prevent the outsance to the provide and provide and provide and provide and provide and

Thus, if a serious obstruction should be created in the mouth of the Mississippi, it would to some extent impair the access from the coresa to the lands of the riparian cowers on that noble river. But, then, the injury would be consequential to the interruption of a public privilege, and not directly acting upon a strictly private right. The public privilege of passing from the cocan into the river would be alone invaced, and that would not furnish a valid cause of action to incividuals to whom the consequences might prove injurious. That distinction would provest or render innocaous the "shower of subponace" in suits instituted by the summons riparian proprietors, to which altusion was made by the defendants counsel. The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of could against the Hodson River Railroad Company (2d Selden, \$2.) does not overrule this doctrine. I say the decision, however, that applied to the questional actually involved, and was not necessarily accordant with all the remarks of the learned Judge who expressed an opinion in that case. The question in that case was whether an owner of land on the banks of the Hudson river could maintain an action against a rish road company for damages sustained by him in being deprived by an embankment of his access to the river. The Court beld that the action could not be sustained, because the damages resulted from an obstruction authorized by the statute organizing the railroad. But if that is good law, it by no means follows that the action would have shield if the obstruction had been unauthorized by the statute organizing the railroad. But if that is good law, it by no means follows that the action would have shield if the obstruction by the number of Appeals intended to decide, nor do I believe it to be law, that the owner of land adjoining a nighway by land or water, has not a privare right of access to it (and if there is such right it must necessarily be private, as the public cannot anner in it) or that damages caused by seinterruption to it by a Upon the whole, I am satisfied that the project for the proposed railway was never legally adopted by the Common Council, and that its pursuit, if tolerated, would indict serious lajury upon the Jaintiffs, in which none but the proprietors of the land adjuling the streets through which it is designed to construct said railway would partucipate, and that, therefore, the injunction for which they ask should be granted.

The judgment at the special term should be reversed, and an injunction should be awarded pursuant to the prayer in the complaint.

I am not me inced to allow any costs.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

AND UPWARDS—TO LOAN OR BUY FOR CASE diamonds, wasches, jewelry, furniture, dry goods, silks, cloths, and every kind of merchandise. Private rooms for each visiter. Business confidential. This office is well known as established and reliable, separate entrance for ladies. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

T. R. HOUSTON, 412 Broadway.

324 BROADWAY.—MONEY ADVANCED, TO ANY 325 T amount, on diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, dry goods, segars, and every description of valuable property or bought for cash, stocks, bends, notes, mortgages, &c., negotiated. Watches and jewelry for sale, K. THAYER rooms Nos, 1 and 2, second story,

\$4.000 TO \$5,000 WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, any one who will advance him the money he will give an interest in the business which shall be equal to 20 per cent per annum. Address Richmond. New York Post office.

\$25.000 TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, preperty, or bought for cash. Notes, and bonds and mortgages negotiated at 46 Broadway, corner of Broome street, room No. 8. \$50,000 TO LOAN, ON WATCHES, DIAMONDE, personal property, segars, dry goods, and all kinds of personal property, or bought and sold, for cash. Notice, conds, mericages, stocks, &c. negotiated, 102 Massas stress, corrier of Ann. second floor, rooms Nos. 2 and 25.

THOMPSON & CO., brokers and commission merchants.

L OARS MADE UPON VESSELS IN PORT OR AT SRA; also upon bank and insurance stocks, on time. JOHR B. MURRAY, 44 Wall street, over Bank of North America.

MONEY.—MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED ON FUR-niture, watches, jewelry, firearms, nautical, musical and surgical instruments: borses, wagons, hardess, dry goods, hardware, wines, liquors, groceries, and personal property of all kinds, or bought for cosh. Apply to MCCAFFRAY & WALTERS, 26 Catharine street.

REMITTANCES TO RNGLAND,
IRELAND, SOOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
Union Bank of London,
National Bank of Scotland,
Beffast Banking Company, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upward, at 36 per £.
Address
TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall street, N. T.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—NEW YORK, SEPT. 23, 1856.—Dividend Notice—The President and Directors have this day declared: a dividend of four (4) per cent, payable on and affer the sixth day of October next, until which time transfer book will comain closed. S. M. KISSAM, Cashler.

THE NEW YORK LOAN OFFICE.—CASH ADVANCES,
I from \$10 to \$15,000, on diamonds, jeweiry, watches,
planes, &c., &c., on bonds and mortgages, merchandles, &c.,
or bought for cash, at \$6 Nassau sirect, room No. 1. N.—
Also on segars and goods in bond. J. H. BARRINGER.

THE QUARTERLY INTEREST ON THE SACRAMENTO
City Water Loan Bonds, due October I, 1866, will be naid
on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons at our
effice.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., 82 Breadway. WANTED-\$3,000 TO BE LENY, ON PORD AND MORT-gage, on improved real estate, sinused ten miles from New York, for three years, at 7 per cent. Insengance on build-ings \$3,000. Address Y. C., box 144 Herald office.

CARPETS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIN.

DOUGHTY & BRO.,

24 Broadway, oppesite the Pank.

We are constantly receiving from Europe and the auction
sales all the latest styles of carpeting, which we offer at the
ewest market rates. A fine stock of cheap ingrains consaily on hand.

NEW FALL GOODS.—
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH FAPER BANGINGS,
SOLOMON & HART,
26 Broadway,
Are now receiving

243 Broadway,
245 Broadway,
246 Bow receiving
A FULL SUPPLY
OF FALL GOODS,
SUBMING COVERING
AND INVESIOR DECORATION,
Which they offer wholesale and read,
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

PAPER HANGINGS.—FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN and American paper hangings and borders recognitions in imitation of woods and marble, probosed primes, e. riains, pa-pers, &c., at the lowest prices for cash. CHILDS & SMITH, 452 Pearl street.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.—
Unce and muslin curtains,
Silk and worsted damask,
Sink and worsted damask,
Sund and white Hollands,
Gimps and loops,
At wholesale or retail; by
CHILDS & SMITH,
So 462 Pearl street

CLOTHING, &C.

\$5.5 —NERCHANT TAILORS HAVING PROVISION TO \$5.00 WORD of clothing to dispose of, as a fair price, will meet with a cash customer, by calling at the case, or addressing TBOMAS D. CONROV, 691 Pearly street. \$2,000 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S LEFT OFF
\$2,000 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S LEFT OFF
clothing wasted—Liberal prices said for good
clothing, in large or small lots. Punctual attention given to
orders through post of otherwise.

JAMES MORONEY, 4791; Pearl street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

DAY LINE FOR ALRANY—PROM SEPT. 23. AT 7 A. M., making the principal landings.—The steamer ALIDA, from Canal and Spring streets, leaves Tiendays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA, from Chumbers street, Mondays, Wedlesdays and Fridays, connecting at Almay with the evening train to Saxioga and the North; also with train west to Ningara Falls and suspension itridge.

POR KRYPORT DIRECT.

FARE ONE SCILLING.

The splendid steamer NORWALK will leave New York daily, Sunday excepted, at the foot of Robinson street, at & o'clock P. M. Retarning, will leave Repport at eight o'clock A. M. Stages will run in connection with this bost to various parts of Monmouth county.

HUDSON RIVER RAHLROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1885, the trains will have Unambers atreet station as follows:—Spress, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; mail, 9 A. M.; through way rain, 12 M. for sings stag, 19:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M.; this trains are the server Findry evening, at 1 P. M.; for Hudson, 3:20 P. M.; the Pockskill, 4 and 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M.; for Pockskill, 4 and 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 8ing Sing and Peckskill, 4 and 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 8ing Sing and Peckskill, 4 and 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 8ing Sing and Peckskill, 4 and 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 8ing Sing and Peckskill, 4 and 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, 8ing Sing and Peckskill, 4 and 8:30 P. M. A. Shandan, at 3, 8:35 and 11:16 A. M., and 4:5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superincendent.

NEW YORK AND BARLEM RAILBOAD. - FARE RE. S.10 A. M., [mail train, stopping at Williamsbridge and all

Stations above.

3.20 P. M., express, connecting with the Central Rallsoad at
11 P. M.
Returning, leaves Albany.

3.24° M., express, conhecting with the Central reservoir, as 11 P. M.

Returning, leaves Albany—
\$20 A. M., express without change of cars.

9.15 A. M., express without change of cars.

9.15 A. M., express for Now York.

420 P. M., express for Now York.

We invite all passengers on business or pleasure to take the Harrent Rathront, which, for control of, promptacts or safety, is unsurpressed. The Albany trains are now fitted up with the trains ander the control of the engineer, retularing it the safest road in the Luten. Telests to be ablanted and buggange checked as office Western Rathrond, Albany, or at White and Centre, Brooms and Twenty alka streats, New York States.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, ON AND AP.

N EW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON AND APter Thursday, August 7, 1886, and until further notices,
passenger trains will losee pier food of Dones street, as fellows.—
Eudisio Express, at 6 A. M., for Burkit.
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Burkit.
Mad, at \$15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Suffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this trate will remain over night
at Owego, and proceed the next morning.
Chicago Express, at 1 F. M., for Dunkirk.
Bookkand Passenger, at 1.50 F. M., from foot of Chambers
street.) via Piermoot, for Suceria and manufales stations.
Way Passenger, at 1.5 M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Engrand, at 8 F. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Engrand, at 8 F. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Engrand, at 8 F. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Night Express. M., for Dubkirk and Bullato, and the Engran, at 6 P. M., for Dubkirk and Bullato, and the State of the express trains connect at Simira with the Elmira, Canandagua and Nagnar Falls Rational, for Niggars Falls, at Hinghamion with the Syracuse and Binghamion Rational, for Syracuse and Binghamion Rational, for Syracuse and Binghamion Rational, for Syracuse and Bingham and New York; Ratipool, for Rechestor: at Great Bend with beliawers, Lackswana and Western Kalfond, for Syranton, at Bullaton and Punkik with the Lake Shore Rational, for Geoland and Gromewall, Torsia, Descript, Chicago, &c.

B. U. Mutallum, General Supt.